

FIG. 1A

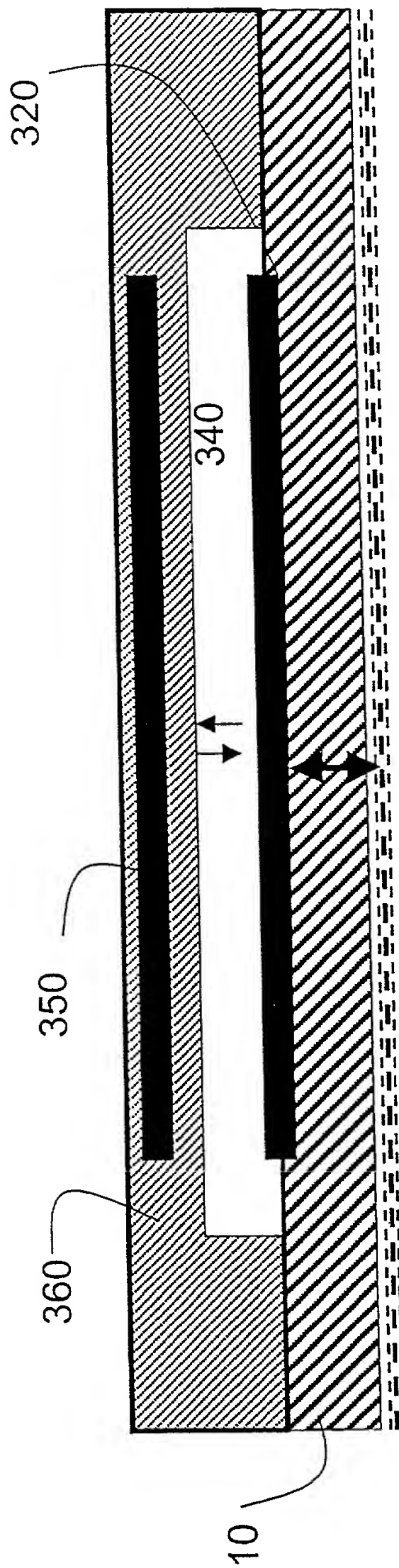


FIG. 1B

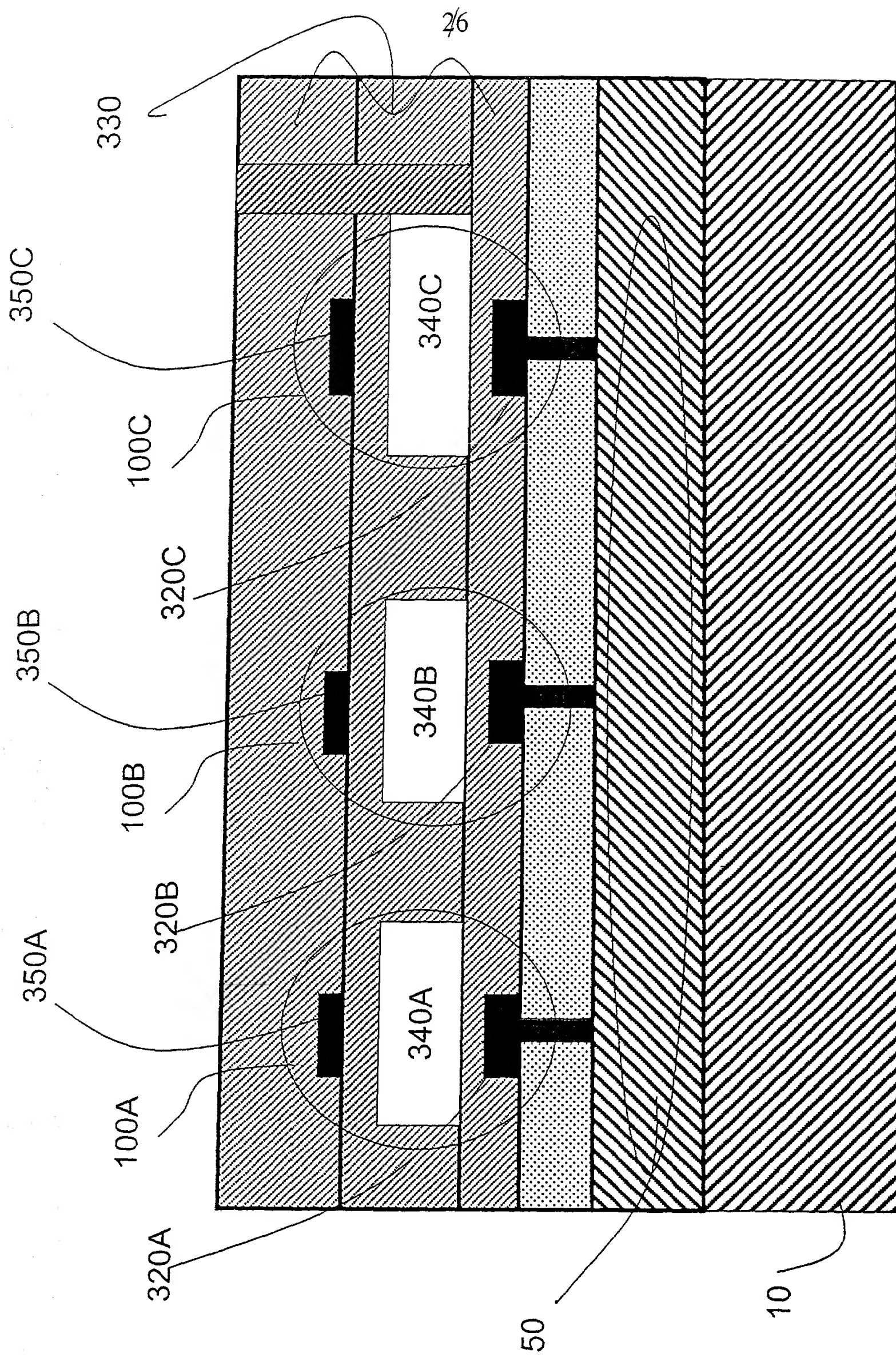


FIG. 2A

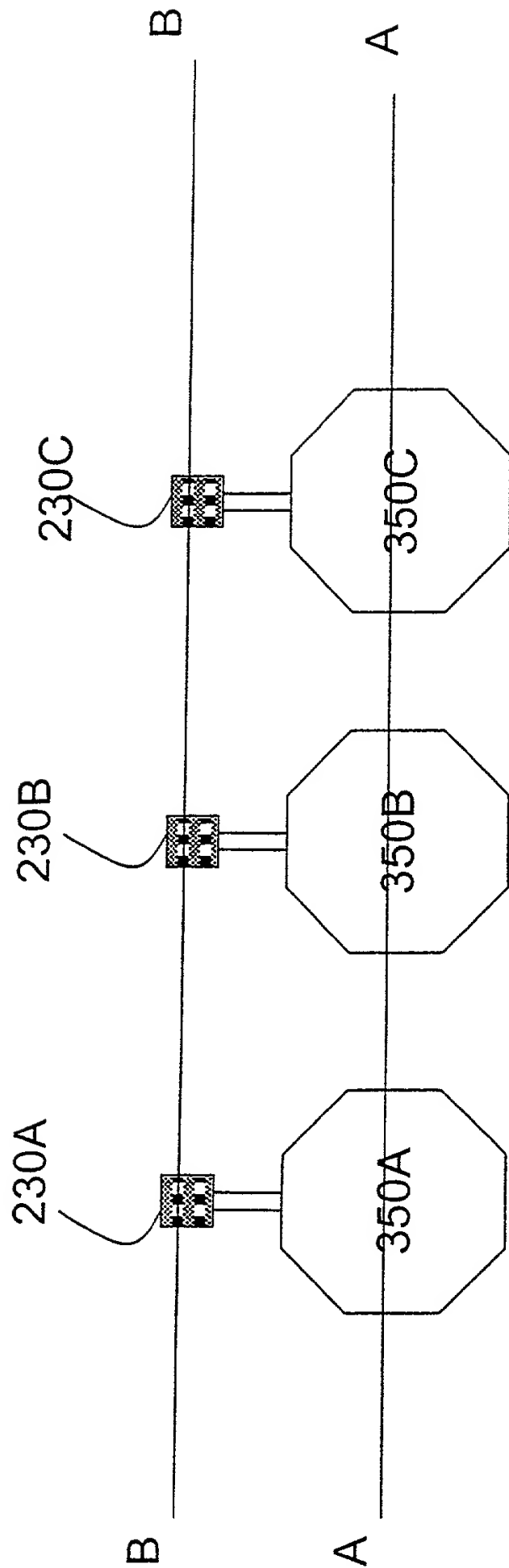


FIG. 2B

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a device 10, showing a substrate 5, a first layer 10, a second layer 50, and a third layer 100. The device 10 includes a first region 320A, a second region 320B, and a third region 320C. Each region 320A, 320B, and 320C contains a first layer 340A, 340B, and 340C, respectively. The first layer 340A, 340B, and 340C are separated by a second layer 350A, 350B, and 350C, respectively. The first layer 340A, 340B, and 340C are formed on a substrate 5, and the second layer 350A, 350B, and 350C are formed on the first layer 340A, 340B, and 340C. The first layer 340A, 340B, and 340C are formed on a substrate 5, and the second layer 350A, 350B, and 350C are formed on the first layer 340A, 340B, and 340C.

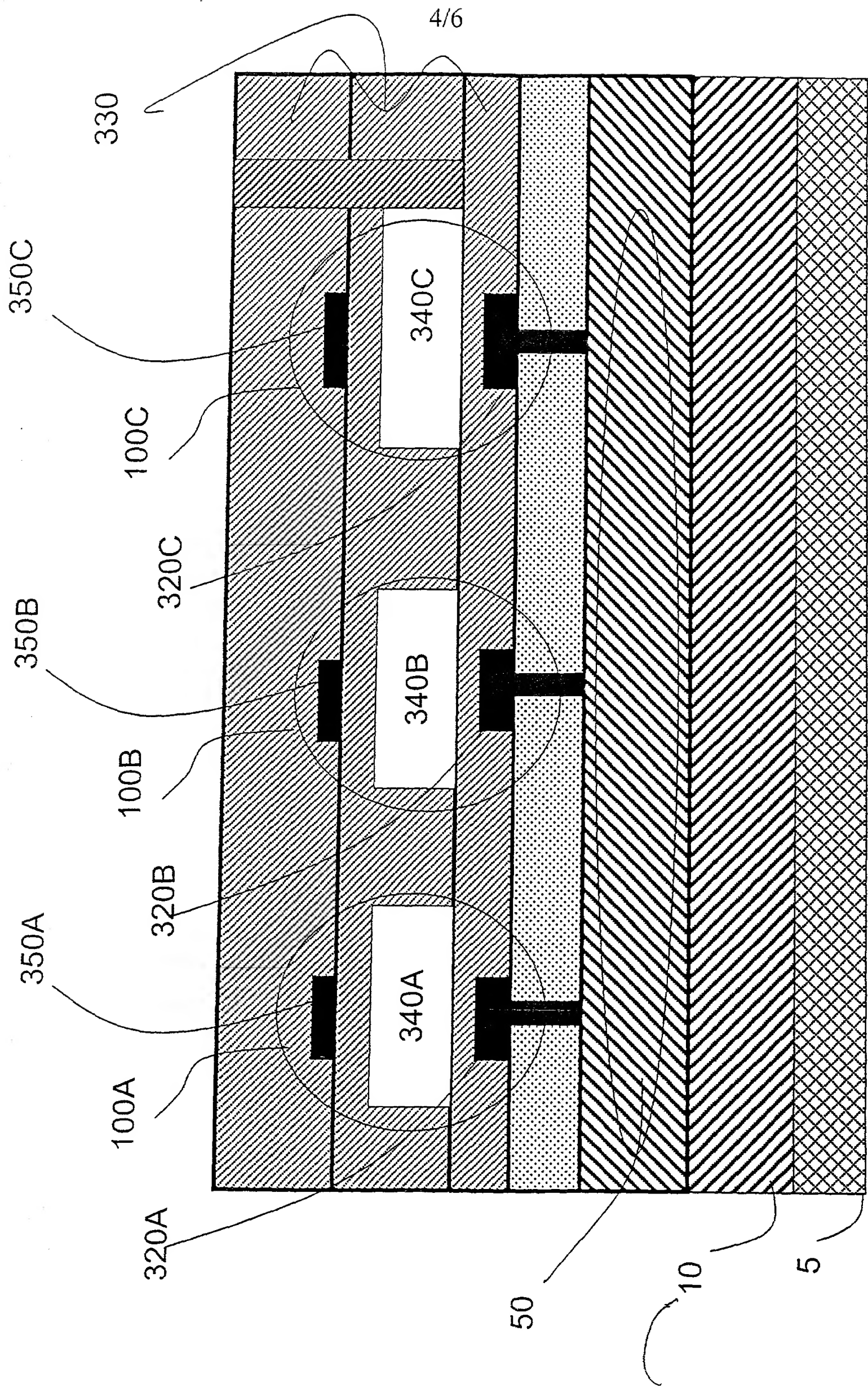


FIG. 3

# Transmission Test

(pitch and catch)

Sample 9MHz Immersion Parts → Backing Material Effects

## Time Response

Vbias = 90V

Vac = 10V 30ns pulse

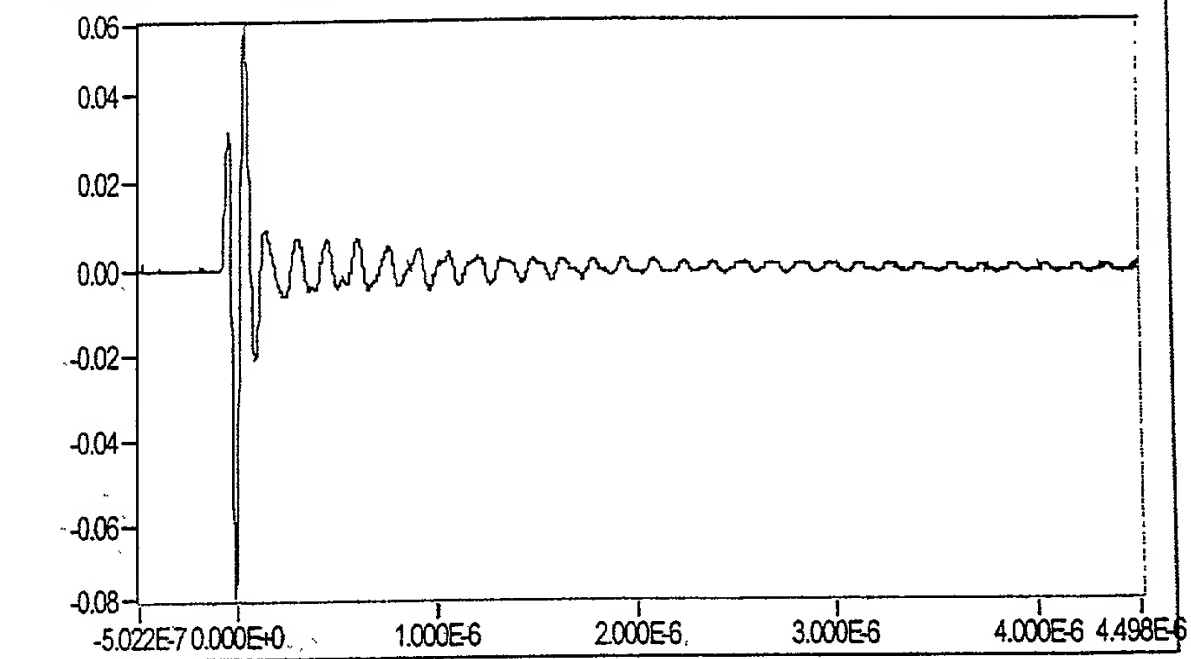
2mm separation

No backing material

Medium = water

FIGURE 4A

Voltage (V) vs Time (s)

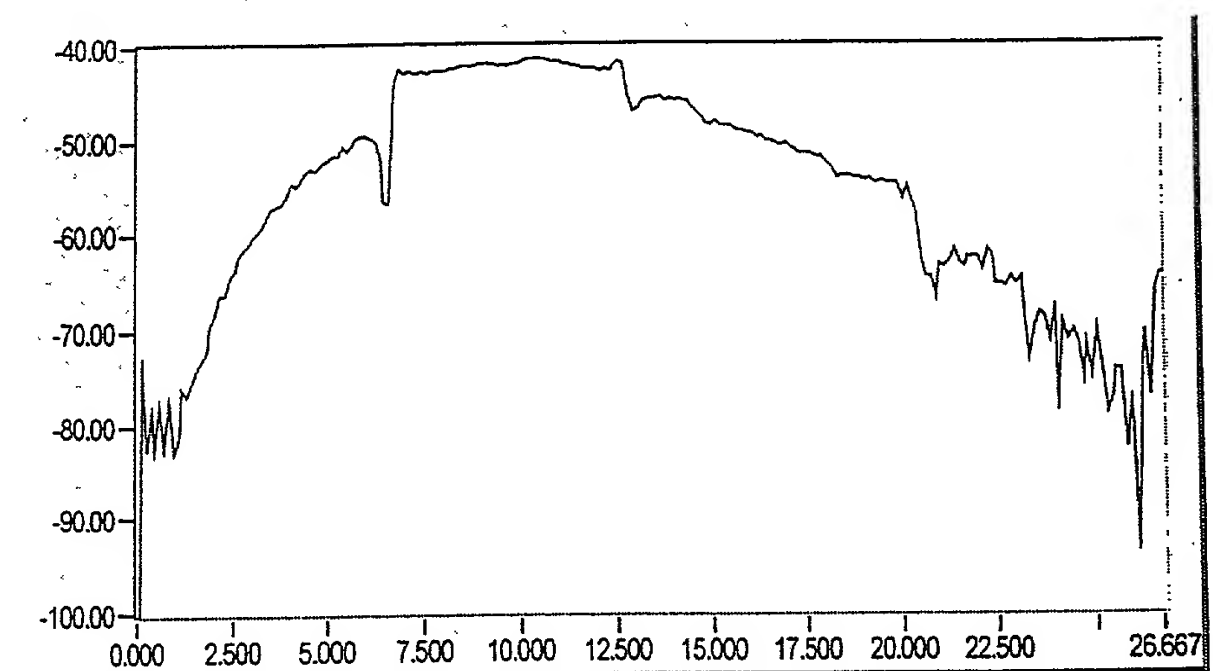


## 2-way Insertion Loss

-6dB BW = 78.82%

FIGURE 4B

Insertion Loss (dB attenuation) vs Frequency (MHz)



**Time Response**

Vbias = 90V

Vac = 10V 30ns pulse

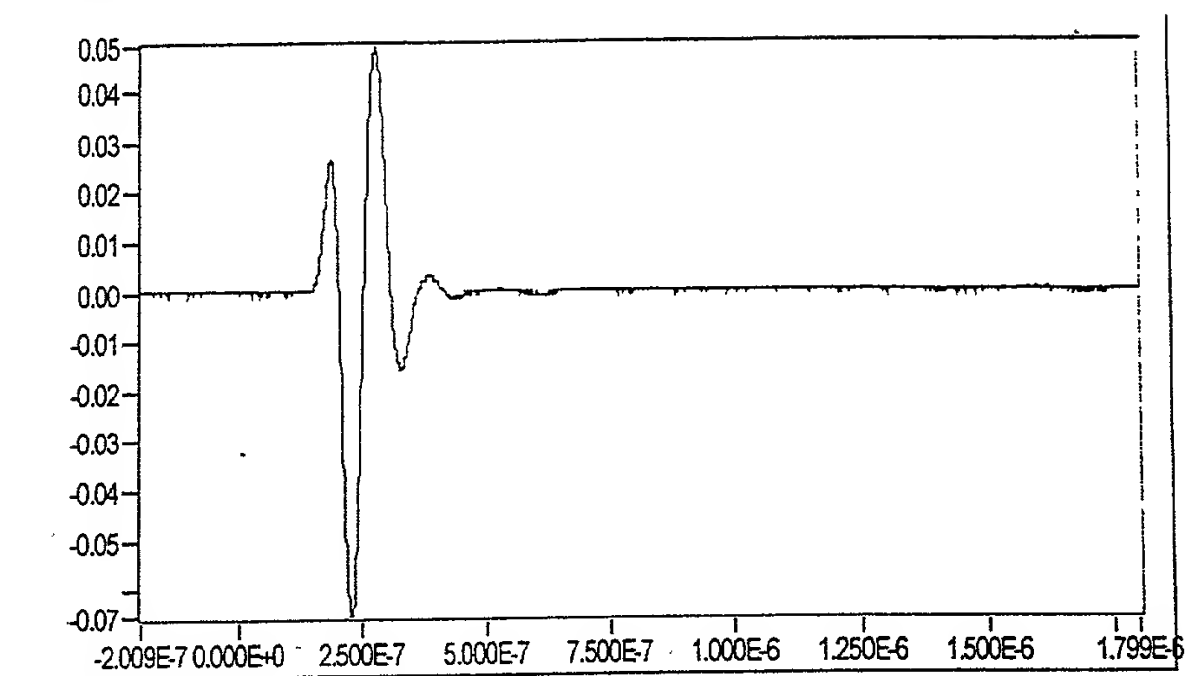
2mm separation

With backing material

Medium = water

**FIGURE 4C**

Voltage (V) vs Time (s)

**2-way Insertion Loss**

-6dB BW = 84.02%

**FIGURE 4D**

Insertion Loss (dB attenuation) vs Frequency (MHz)

